

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 18.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 382.

## CONDITIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY,  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HARTFORD, CONN.  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE  
CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION,

PRINTED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD,  
Six Rods South of the State House.

Price Two Dollars a year, if paid within 3 months  
of the time of subscribing; if not, an addition of 50  
cents will be charged.—*Postage to be paid by Subscribers.*

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copies.

All subscriptions are understood to be made for one  
year, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary  
at the time of subscribing.

No paper will be discontinued except at the option  
of the Publisher, until notice is given, and arrears  
paid.

All letters on subjects connected with the paper,  
should be addressed to Philemon Canfield, POST PAID.  
We intend to adhere strictly to the above Conditions.

From the New-York Observer.

We have again the pleasure of laying before our readers our annual record of the progress of benevolent effort in our country. It will be seen that three Societies have celebrated their first anniversaries here during the present week, while those of longer standing have been making noble progress.

The receipts of the American Bible have increased from \$75,879 93 to \$143,184 33 (more than the receipts of the two preceding years); and the number of books issued is 200, 122, being an increase over the issues of the preceding year, of 65,515.

The receipts of the Home Missionary Society during the year amount to \$26,977 31—being \$6,198 03 more than those of the year preceding; and the number of its missionaries and agents has been increased from 201 to 304.

The Report of the American Tract Society exhibits an increase in its receipts, of more than \$15,000—the whole amount being \$60,153 98; while the number of Tracts printed has increased to 6,268,000, being a gain of 1,249,000.

To give our readers early and adequate information of the proceedings of the week, we have been at the labour of writing out copious abstracts of six of the Reports. They will be found full of interesting matter—of facts and views, which, while they furnish every encouragement to benevolent exertion that the reasonable Christian can ask, will make the pressing need of his entire self-devotion to the cause of his Master, in some one or more of the various departments of labour in which his brethren here are engaged, more strikingly apparent than every. They should be not only read, but pondered.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society celebrated its anniversary on Thursday morning. It was a meeting of great interest, and, as will be seen by what follows, one that must long be remembered.

The public meeting was held at the Wall-street church, Richard Varick, Esq. President, in the chair. The exercises were commenced by reading the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah.

Letters were read from several Vice Presidents of the Society, among whom were Gov. Smith, of Connecticut, John Quincy Adams, and Major Nourse, of Washington, apologizing for absence. After a few remarks by the venerable President, the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read, the former by John Adams, Esq. and the latter by the Rev. Mr. Brigham, Corresponding Secretary. The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Muhlenburgh, of Flushing, seconded by Hon. G. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.,

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be published and circulated under the direction of the Managers.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Sanford, of this city, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Winter,

Resolved, That the religious aspect of the present age compared with preceding ages, particularly as regards the diffusion of the Sacred Scriptures, calls for the gratitude and renewed faithfulness of all the friends of revealed truth.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Temple, late from Malta, seconded by Judge Woodworth,

Resolved, That the free circulation of the Scriptures among all classes of a community is calculated to preserve civil and religious liberty, as well as to sanctify and save the souls of men.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Cushman, of Philadelphia, seconded by G. Perdicari, of the Mount Pleasant School,

Resolved, That the co-operation of different denominations of Christians in the distribution of the Bible without note or comment, has a happy tendency to allay party feeling and to strengthen the cause of evangelical religion.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Patton of this city, seconded by the Rev. President Brown, of Jefferson College, Pa.,

Resolved, That the wants of our own country, and the opening prospects abroad, call for increased activity on the part of Auxiliary Societies.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Milnor, of this city, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston.

Resolved, That this Society feel deeply thankful to Almighty God, that he has exalted in the hearts of so many of the conductors of its auxiliaries, the generous determination to explore the wants of the destitute, within their several regions of operation, and to supply them.

Resolved, That this Society, with a humble reliance on Divine aid, will endeavour to supply all the destitute families of the United States, with the Holy Scriptures, that may be willing to purchase or receive them, within the space of two years, provided means be furnished by its Auxiliaries and benevolent individuals in season to enable the Board of Managers to carry this resolution into effect.

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From the New-York Observer.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Muhlenburgh, Stanford, Temple, Cushman, Patton, Milnor and Beecher.

## AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the Presbyterian Church in Wall-street, on Wednesday, May 13th, at ten o'clock, A. M. The President of the Society, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. took the chair, supported by Col. Richard Varick, and Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. James Richards, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Auburn. The President delivered a very appropriate introductory address. The Treasurer, Mr. Moses Allen, then read the Report of the Committee who audited his accounts, and the Annual Report was read by Mr. Hallock, the Corresponding Secretary.

The following resolutions were then presented and unanimously adopted, viz:

On motion of Rev. Eli Baldwin, of the Reformed Dutch Church, New-York, seconded by John Tappan, Esq. of Boston.

Resolved, That the cause of Home Missions in this country commands itself to the patronage and prayers of all good men in view of the claims of the world upon American Christians.

On motion of Rev. Jonathan Going, of the Baptist Church, Worcester, Mass. seconded by Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, N. Y.

Resolved, That the extensive co-operation which has been given to this Society by evangelical Christians of different names throughout our country, and the signal success which has attended all its operations, call for unfeigned gratitude to God, and a humble and prayerful reliance on him for the continuance of his

Resolved, That this meeting express their thanks to God for the efforts made by this Society the past year in the Valley of the Mississippi, and for the cordial co-operation which has been given by the friends of the cause there; and that we recognize the obligation, and feel great encouragement, to continue these exertions, in dependence on divine aid, till the wants of that interesting portion of our country shall be fully supplied.

On motion of Rev. Daniel Clark, of the Congregational Church, Bennington, Vt. seconded by the Rev. Mr. Beman, of the Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y.

Resolved, That this meeting have learned with great pleasure, the systematic efforts making in the city of New-York and elsewhere, stately to convey some portion of the Gospel in the form of Tracts, to every family which is willing to receive them; and that it is very desirable a similar plan of operations should be immediately adopted throughout the entire population of the United States.

On motion of Rev. Elton Galusha, of the Baptist Church, Whitesborough, N. Y. seconded by the Rev. Daniel Temple, missionary from Malta.

Resolved, That we hail with peculiar joy the increased influence of Gospel principles, as the only pledge of the ultimate prevalence of peace on earth.

On motion of Rev. E. W. Baldwin, seconded by Rev. Mr. Beman, of Troy,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be rendered to the Auxiliary Societies, to ministers of the Gospel, and to other individuals, who have aided our operations during the past year.

The meeting was addressed by all the above named gentlemen.

Resolved, That this Society feel deeply encouraged facts relative to the great usefulness of the Society's publications there, the cordiality with which its Agents and efforts are welcomed, and the almost boundless destitutions which yet remain to be supplied. Great numbers of the audience were frequently in tears, and an universal feeling seemed to pervade the meeting in favour of redoubled efforts for the cause.

Resolved, That this Society, with a humble reliance on Divine aid, will endeavour to supply all the destitute families of the United States, with the Holy Scriptures, that may be willing to purchase or receive them, within the space of two years, provided means be furnished by its Auxiliaries and benevolent individuals in season to enable the Board of Managers to carry this resolution into effect.

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From the New-York Observer.

The Annual meeting of this Society was held in the Wall-street Church, on Wednesday evening, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, of this city, the Treasurer's account was read by Knowles Taylor, Esq. and the Report of the Executive Committee by the Rev. A. Peters, Corresponding Secretary. After which, on motion of the Hon. Charles Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt. seconded by Judge Woodworth,

Resolved, That the report now read be accepted and printed by the Executive Committee.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Mass. seconded by the Rev. Elias Cornelius, Secretary of the American Education Society,

Resolved, That this Society regard with gratitude to God, the success which has attended the labours of its missionaries, not only in the establishment of churches and the conversion of souls, but in its influence upon other kindred enterprises of benevolence.

On motion of the Rev. J. Van Vechten, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Matthews of this city,

Resolved, That the unequal distribution of ministerial labour in the United States, calls for the united co-operation of Christians in the older States, to supply the comparatively destitute States and Territories of the South and West, with the preached Gospel.

On motion of the Rev. Professor Hodge, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston,

Resolved, That the cause of Home Missions in this country commands itself to the patronage and prayers of all good men in view of the claims of the world upon American Christians.

The resolutions were supported by addresses from most of the movers and seconders.

## AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of this Society was held in the Wall-street Church on Monday evening, F. Markon, Esq. in the chair. The Report was read by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Matthews of this city; the Rev. Mr. Linsley, of Hartford, Conn.; and the Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, of Brooklyn.

A collection amounting to about \$120, was taken up for the funds of the Society.

## AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Bowery Church on Wednesday evening, Mr. D. L. Dodge, of this city, in the chair. The Report having been read by William Ladd, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Colton, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Frazer, it was

Resolved, That the Report just read, be accepted, and published in the "Harbinger of Peace."

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Mead, of Brunswick, Me., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Temple, missionary, late from Malta,

Resolved, That we hail with peculiar joy the increased influence of Gospel principles, as the only pledge of the ultimate prevalence of peace on earth.

On motion of Rev. E. W. Baldwin, seconded by Rev. Mr. Beman, of Troy,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be rendered to the Auxiliary Societies, to ministers of the Gospel, and to other individuals, who have aided our operations during the past year.

The meeting was addressed by all the above named gentlemen.

## NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The anniversaries of this Society are among the most striking and beautiful that are witnessed in our country. That of this year was celebrated on Tuesday, at the Castle Garden. It is thought that a greater number both of children and spectators were assembled, than on any previous anniversary. The exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. De Witt; after which short addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, and the Rev. President of the Society, Dr. Milnor. The children united in singing hymns written for the occasion, and the exercises were closed by a benediction by the President. The children then left the place with their teachers as they came, each school with an appropriate banner.

Resolved, That this meeting rejoice, that some aid has been extended the past year by this Society to the suffering Greeks and the millions of perishing Heathen, and we pray God to enable the Society greatly to extend this branch of its operations.

On motion of Rev. Elton Galusha, of the Baptist Church, Whitesborough, N. Y. seconded by the Rev. Daniel Temple, missionary from Malta,

Resolved, That the religious aspect of the present age compared with preceding ages, particularly as regards the diffusion of the Sacred Scriptures, calls for the gratitude and renewed faithfulness of all the friends of revealed truth.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Temple, late from Malta, seconded by Judge Woodworth,

Resolved, That the free circulation of the Scriptures among all classes of a community is calculated to preserve civil and religious liberty, as well as to sanctify and save the souls of men.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Cushman, of Philadelphia, seconded by G. Perdicari, of the Mount Pleasant School,

Resolved, That this meeting rejoice in the friendly relations sustained by this Society to kindred institutions in this and foreign lands; and in the success which has attended their efforts, especially those of the Religious Tract Society in London.

On motion of Dr. John Stearns, seconded by Mr. Thomas Stokes, Officers of the Society for the year ensuing were elected.

The house was full. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Baldwin, Going, Cornelius, Clark, Beman, Galusha and Temple, in a very impressive and evangelical manner, all urging the Society to press onward in its important work, with prayer and confidence in God for a blessing. The Rev. Mr. Cornelius,

who had just arrived in this city from the Valley of the Mississippi, stated the most encouraging facts relative to the great usefulness of the Society's publications there, the cordiality with which its Agents and efforts are welcomed, and the almost boundless destitutions which yet remain to be supplied. Great numbers of the audience were frequently in tears, and an universal feeling seemed to pervade the meeting in favour of redoubled efforts for the cause.

Resolved, That this Society feel deeply encouraged facts relative to the great usefulness of the Society's publications there, the cordiality with which its Agents and efforts are welcomed, and the almost boundless destitutions which yet remain to be supplied. Great numbers of the audience were frequently in tears, and an universal feeling seemed to pervade the meeting in favour of redoubled efforts for the cause.

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kens of the divine favour is the circumstance of the coming of Elder Asa Brunson, together with the cordial reception of him both by the church and society. O may his coming be like the coming of Titus—and the fruit of his labours be the ingathering of souls.

Wishing you grace, mercy and peace thro' our Lord Jesus Christ, I subscribe myself your affectionate friend and ever well-wisher,  
JONATHAN GOODWIN.

Mansfield, April 25, 1829.

The Baptist Church in Mansfield, to Elder Jonathan Goodwin.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—While with feelings of regret we have received and accepted your resignation, it gives us pleasure to express to you our unfeigned gratitudo for twenty years faithful labour with us in the Gospel ministry—nor has length of time lessened our esteem for, or weakened our attachment to you.

We are not insensible, dear sir, that it has been our envied lot to have for our Pastor one "not a whit behind the chiefest" of his brethren in the ministry.

We shall long dwell with a pleasing recollection on the season of your labor with us, and may you share largely in the consolations of that religion you have recommended to us, until, as a shock of corn, fully ripe, you may be gathered to your people and enter into rest.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Church,  
JESSE GURLEY, Clerk.

Mansfield, April 26, 1829.

To the Editor of the Christian Secretary.

SIR.—It may be gratifying to the friends of brother Staunton S. Burdett, to hear from him by the way of your useful paper. I copy for your insertion, from a letter of his, now lying by me, dated St. Matthews Parish, Orangeburg district, S. Carolina, March 16, 1829, the following pleasing intelligence.

"Since I wrote you after my arrival here, I have been trying to preach to a Church in this district that gave me a call to become their Pastor before I left here for the North, last Spring. It has pleased my blessed Jesus to bless my poor feeble labours to this people, and I have had the happiness of baptising twenty-three young converts. I baptised eleven at one time. Sixteen were to have been baptised last Lord's day, at a new Meeting House that has been built since I returned from the North, (where there has never been any of the Baptist denomination,) which I am to occupy, a part of the time. The baptism was deferred on account of the storm. There is a great number inquiring the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward.

The Lord has truly rejoiced my poor soul. I have enjoyed many precious seasons since I saw you. O that I could have your society—your presence—that I might tell you much of the goodness of God to me. My time is wholly occupied in trying to preach the Gospel of Christ. I supply three destitute churches, and have a call to two others. Here is a section of country of fifty miles square, over which I travel constantly to preach Christ and him crucified, to its destitute inhabitants. I have baptised some of the Methodists, and expect to baptise more next week. Luther said it took three things to make a good minister,—affliction, meditation and prayer. I can truly say that afflictions drove me to the ministry, and O that I could meditate and pray more—that I might become a good minister of Jesus Christ. I think I have been enabled to see the importance of devoting myself wholly to the ministry, and to feel daily my fitness for the sacred office. But though I can do nothing of myself, yet assisted by my dear Jesus I can do something in the cause of Christ.

S. S. BURDETTE."

P. S. Not having an opportunity to send this letter to the office as soon as I expected, I would just add that I have baptised four more candidates. My health has not been good for several days. May God bless you and yours, my dear brother.

S. S. B."

For the Christian Secretary.

In the Secretary of the 16th inst. I noticed some remarks regarding the destitute situation of many Churches in this state; and mention was likewise made of the fields in foreign lands, which are white, already to harvest. In reading the article to which I allude, my mind was impressed with a sense of my own ingratitude to the giver of every good and perfect gift.—While I have been surrounded with those mercies and blessings, which make life desirable, the thought that very many are destitute, even of the word of life, has not been productive of that spirit of benevolence, which should characterise every professor of the Christian Religion. And I felt condemned that I had manifested so little interest in the welfare of others; and a desire is now predominant in my breast, that I may exhibit more a spirit of benevolence, which is so lovely a feature of the Christian Religion.

We judge of the tendency of principles, by the effects produced on those persons who imbibe them. The religion of the Holy Bible, inculcates the most kind and benevolent affections, of which man is susceptible. If we have put on the Lord Jesus Christ, we shall in some way exhibit this to the world, if we walk in the light. But if we exhibit in our conduct a disregard of the principle of benevolence, we give but little evidence of our adoption into the family of Christ.—He who seeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion, how dwelleth the love of God in him? If the professor does no more than others, for the furtherance of the Gospel, and for the relief of his brethren in Christ; if he is inactive in the benevolent operations of the day, and does not even promote the circulation of the Word of God, very faint evidence is given of his adoption into the family of Christ. Although I thus speak, Mr. Editor, better things are hoped of our brethren, even those which accompany salvation. Remember the wants of the Convention.

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MAY 23, 1829.

With much pleasure we are enabled to state, that during several weeks past, the labors of the Rev. William Bentley have been greatly blessed in this city. More than twenty have been baptised; a spirit of harmony and friendly feeling seems to pervade the Church; and we can realize in a good degree the language of the Psalmist, and exclaim—"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is, for brethren to dwell together in unity."

**Astronomical Lectures.** We are gratified to learn that our citizens can have one more opportunity of attendance on Mr. Wilbur's able, interesting and popular Lectures on Astronomy. We understand that his Course will be comprised in six Lectures and delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, for two weeks, commencing next Tuesday evening with the regular Lecture of his Course. His charges are now so very low, and his APPARATUS so excellent, that it is economy in all who desire a knowledge of this sublime science to seek it in Mr. W.'s Lecture Room. It being a season of the year when Mechanics are not employed evenings, we trust they will avail themselves of the present opportunity of expanding their minds and warming their hearts.

### CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of this Association, will be held in this city, during the session of the Baptist Convention, in June next.—It is important that all money due for stock, should be paid previous to the meeting of said Association.

Each share of stock entitles the holder to one vote for Directors, who shall be chosen annually; and the vote or votes may be forwarded by proxy, to be used in any meeting for the choice of Directors, who are to consist of nine stockholders.—

As the Rev. Wm. Bentley is to visit some of the Churches in the south-east section of the State, previous to the session of the Convention, it is hoped that those who are in arrears for stock, or for the Christian Secretary in the places he may visit, will improve the opportunity to forward the sums due.

We hope our distant subscribers will excuse us for occupying so considerable a portion of our political department, with the details of our State Legislature. Many of our patrons in the State, not having access to political papers, have requested us to pursue this course. One or two weeks more, and we shall not need thus to apologise.

### STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The publishers of the Connecticut Observer, have very politely favoured us with the following publication, which was prepared for their paper of the present week:—

Agreeably to public notice, a Convention of delegates assembled in this city on Wednesday last, from various Temperance Associations, and other bodies, for the purpose of forming a State Temperance Society; which after some discussion, was unanimously adopted. The Convention then proceeded to the choice of the following officers.

### VICE PRESIDENT.

Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D. LL. D.

Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D.

Hon. Roger M. Sherman,

Eli Ives, M. D.

Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq.

William P. Green, Esq.

Elisha Stearns, Esq.

Gen. Stephen F. Palmer.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D.

Rev. Prof. C. A. Goodrich,

Seth Terry, Esq.

Rev. Benjamin M. Hill,

Rev. Joel H. Linsley,

Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq.

Rev. John Marsh, Secretary, pro tem.\*

Francis Parsons, Esq. Treasurer.

At half past seven the Convention proceeded to the Centre Church, where a large and respectable assembly were convened. The meeting was opened by reading the minutes of the Convention, and by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marsh. In a speech of much eloquence and force, Mr. M'Curdy, of Lyme, a member of the House of Representatives, presented to view the benevolent and amazingly important objects of this new State Society; and called upon rulers and ruled to give it their immediate, decided and firm support. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, General Agent of the American Temperance Society. Mr. H. gave a history of alcohol or distilled spirit; traced it to an Arabian, who discovered it in the 8th century; but a Turk perceiving its mischievous effects, cast it out to his Christian dog.—He shewed its destructive effects upon the an-

imal constitution, and exhibited to view the alcohol mania, which had now for 70 years been raging in our country; its present extent, its waste of property, and time, and health, and life, and domestic peace, and moral sense, and conscience, and soul, until the heart sickened and groaned at his recitals. He then examined the morality of the traffic—a traffic pursued by multitudes of professedly holy men—a traffic, to use his own most powerful language, in "blood and damnation." We think no distiller, no vendor of ardent spirit could look at the array of facts brought forward, and hear, as he must have heard in that assembly, of his accountableness to God, and continue any longer in his business, with a quiet conscience, in hope of a peaceful death and a happy eternity. We cannot but believe, that a Society formed by so many respectable gentlemen from various parts of the State, under such excited feeling, and with motives the most philanthropic and patriotic, will yet prove a most eminent blessing.

\* As the Secretary is to be a General Agent for the State and to devote his whole time to the business of the Society, the appointment of a permanent Secretary was referred to the Executive Committee, who will endeavor to obtain a suitable person and procure him means of support.

The Rhode-Island Baptist State Convention, held its annual session with the second Baptist Church in Newport, April 8, 1829. More than thirty delegates attended the meeting. By the Report of the Treasurer, it appears that more than \$600 have been received the last year. We have no doubt but the convention will be of utility in our sister state, in furnishing the destitute with the preaching of the word and in awaking the churches to greater activity in the Missionary cause.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year,—Viz:—

Rev. David Benedict, President, Rev. Pharellus Church, Secretary, Dea. Nathaniel Waterman, Jr. Treasurer. Managers, Rev. Francis Wayland, Jr. D. D. Rev. John C. Welsh, Rev. John Overton, Choules, Rev. William Phillips, Rev. Alexis Caswell, Rev. Gideon B. Perry, Rev. Elbridge Gale, Rev. Ray Potter, Mr. Robert Rogers, Mr. Henry Merchant, Mr. William C. Barker, Dea. Enoch French.

The next annual meeting of this body will be held with the first Baptist Church in Providence, on the 2d Wednesday in April, 1830.

### UNION CONFERENCE.

The Baptist Union Conference was held with the Third Baptist Church in Middletown, on the 13th and 14th inst. Fourteen churches were represented by their Delegates. Interesting and soul refreshing accounts were received from a number of the Churches, where the Lord has graciously poured out his spirit, refreshed his children with his divine presence, and brought sinners to bow to the mild sceptre of Emmanuel. And what particularly gives encouragement to the Conferences is the intelligence of some who received their conviction, others their conversion during the exercises of the Conferences. Should not these facts stimulate Christians to exert their influence in establishing Church conferences more extensively—and to a more punctual attendance themselves.

The next Union Conference will be held with the Baptist Church in Southington, on the 17th and 28th of June next.

J. H. MATHER, Clerk.

### DEDICATION.

The Baptist Meeting-house at the Willimantic Falls in Windham, will be dedicated on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Services to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. Rev. John Cookson of Middletown, is expected to preach the sermon. We are requested to say that it will be gratifying to the Church at that place, for as many of our ministering and lay brethren to attend, as conveniently can.

Mr. Cookson, Rev. John Marsh, and Rev. John Terry, will be present.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Centre Conference Room.

Charles Griswold, Esq. of Lyme, was called to the chair; and the Rev. John Marsh was appointed Secretary.

The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt.

The committee of arrangements presented to the Convention a constitution for a State Temperance Society; which after some discussion, was unanimously adopted. The Convention then proceeded to the choice of the following officers.

### PRESIDENT.

Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. LL. D.

### VICE PRESIDENT.

Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D. LL. D.

Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D.

Hon. Roger M. Sherman,

Eli Ives, M. D.

Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq.

William P. Green, Esq.

Elisha Stearns, Esq.

Gen. Stephen F. Palmer.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D.

Rev. Prof. C. A. Goodrich,

Seth Terry, Esq.

Rev. Benjamin M. Hill,

Rev. Joel H. Linsley,

Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq.

Rev. John Marsh, Secretary, pro tem.\*

Francis Parsons, Esq. Treasurer.

At half past seven the Convention proceeded to the Centre Church, where a large and respectable assembly were convened. The meeting was opened by reading the minutes of the Convention, and by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marsh. In a speech of much eloquence and force, Mr. M'Curdy, of Lyme, a member of the House of Representatives, presented to view the benevolent and amazingly important objects of this new State Society; and called upon rulers and ruled to give it their immediate, decided and firm support. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, General Agent of the American Temperance Society. Mr. H. gave a history of alcohol or distilled spirit; traced it to an Arabian, who discovered it in the 8th century; but a Turk perceiving its mischievous effects, cast it out to his Christian dog.—He shewed its destructive effects upon the an-

imal constitution, and exhibited to view the alcohol mania, which had now for 70 years been raging in our country; its present extent, its waste of property, and time, and health, and life, and domestic peace, and moral sense, and conscience, and soul, until the heart sickened and groaned at his recitals. He then examined the morality of the traffic—a traffic pursued by multitudes of professedly holy men—a traffic, to use his own most powerful language, in "blood and damnation." We think no distiller, no vendor of ardent spirit could look at the array of facts brought forward, and hear, as he must have heard in that assembly, of his accountableness to God, and continue any longer in his business, with a quiet conscience, in hope of a peaceful death and a happy eternity. We cannot but believe, that a Society formed by so many respectable gentlemen from various parts of the State, under such excited feeling, and with motives the most philanthropic and patriotic, will yet prove a most eminent blessing.

\* As the Secretary is to be a General Agent for the State and to devote his whole time to the business of the Society, the appointment of a permanent Secretary was referred to the Executive Committee, who will endeavor to obtain a suitable person and procure him means of support.

The Rhode-Island Baptist State Convention, held its annual session with the second Baptist Church in Newport, April 8, 1829. More than thirty delegates attended the meeting. By the Report of the Treasurer, it appears that more than \$600 have been received the last year. We have no doubt but the convention will be of utility in our sister state, in furnishing the destitute with the preaching of the word and in awaking the churches to greater activity in the Missionary cause.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year,—Viz:—

Rev. David Benedict, President, Rev. Pharellus Church, Secretary, Dea. Nathaniel Waterman, Jr. Treasurer. Managers, Rev. Francis Wayland, Jr. D. D. Rev. John C. Welsh, Rev. John Overton, Choules, Rev. William Phillips, Rev. Alexis Caswell, Rev. Gideon B. Perry, Rev. Elbridge Gale, Rev. Ray Potter, Mr. Robert Rogers, Mr. Henry Merchant, Mr. William C. Barker, Dea. Enoch French.

The next annual meeting of this body will be held with the first Baptist Church in Providence, on the 2d Wednesday in April, 1830.

J. H. MATHER, Clerk.

### NOTICE.

The Board of Managers of the "Connecticut Baptist Education Society," are earnestly requested to meet at the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting house, in Hartford, on Monday, the 8th day of June next, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, President.

May 21st, 1829.

### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, will be held at the vestry of the Baptist Meeting House in this city, on Tuesday, June 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

H. STANWOOD, Rec. Sec.

### NOTICE.

THE 6th Annual Meeting of the "Connecticut Baptist Convention," will be held at the Baptist Meeting House, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M

trifling. Mr. M. spoke of the multitude of offices which the passage of this bill would make, though he would impinge nothing on the motives of its advocates. If the bill passes there would be more appeals from the decision of the probate judge, and lawyers would have a fruitful harvest. The gentleman from Woodbridge had alluded to the practice of a certain judge in leaving his business with the clerk—never heard of such practice—would not doubt the assertion, however, coming as it does, from so respectable a source. Such conduct was high crime, and the officer should be removed.

Mr. Judson was not convinced from the arguments of the gentleman from Litchfield, that the bill would not be beneficial. He knew that person in large towns would oppose; for they wished their own towns to be a centre around which smaller ones should revolve.

The passage of the bill was of importance to the constituents, and on that account he should vote for it. There are men in every town equally competent with those who have held, or now hold, the office. He presumed the gentleman from Litchfield could name ten or twenty men in his own town equally competent with the person who now holds the office in that district. As to appeals, they were no more frequent from small than from large districts.

He should be not only for making each town a district, but for having the towns elect the judges, and not burden the legislature with the appointments. He should vote for the bill as it is, but would have preferred that it should have been so framed as to give the towns this privilege.

Mr. Sterling was opposed to the bill, though not prepared to make an argument. He moved that the first section be stricken out.

Mr. Marks hoped the section would not be stricken out. It was a republican measure.

Mr. Smith was opposed to striking out. He would rather make the district as large as counties, than as small as towns—but that each town would have men capable of performing the duties, but no man who was capable, would accept an office with so small a compensation. The town which he represents has been for five years a probate district, and there had been more trouble during that time, than for many years previous.

Mr. Shaler spoke of the expense of travelling, &c., and was opposed to striking out.

Mr. Boardman had hoped that this subject would not be again brought before the legislature. He thought it strange that any man should talk of interest among the members who opposed this bill. He had hoped that after former unsuccessful attempts to carry a similar bill, the subject would not again be brought before the legislature. He thought it strange that any gentleman should call in the question of the motives of members for opposing such a bill—it was an unfair method of argument. If disposed, they could retort upon its friends. He believed that the districts were, many of them at least, too small: spoke of the importance of the office, and the danger of having incompetent men to discharge its duties. He did not believe that it was generally more expensive for people who reside at a distance from the probate office to get their business done, than for those who live nearer. He hoped a majority of the members would be opposed to the bill.

Mr. Wilcox hoped the section would not be stricken out. Rhode Island, he said, had always had as many probate districts as towns, and in no state is probate business better transacted than in that state. Each town has a probate court appointed by the people of the town—the select men of the town compose this court.

Mr. Judson hoped the House would excuse him. The objections of the gentleman from Berlin—emolument not sufficient for any man to accept, and yet men would scramble for the office—are inconsistent with each other.

Mr. Smith replied to the allegation of inconsistency. Gentlemen qualified for the office would not accept it with so small compensation as they would necessarily receive if the districts were reduced, but men who were utterly unfit would desire it.

Mr. Bissell spoke at some length in favour of striking out. He had listened to all the arguments of the gentlemen, but had heard no evils mentioned that have arisen from the present system. The table is not loaded with petitions in favour of reducing the districts, and he presumed the people generally were satisfied now. The people of Fairfield county certainly were. If there are evils arising from large districts in certain cases, he would apply the remedy where it is needed, but no further.

It was not added much to the respectability of the office to have five judges where there is now but one; and men capable of discharging its duties would no more accept it than they would put a rattle snake in their bosoms. The office would be sought only by a set of men whom no man would trust. It is often the case that a judge has to decide important cases from which there is no appeal; and to guide him in his decision he needs the records and decisions of former judges. But if this bill passes, we create ninety-four new offices, without giving them any records for their guidance and assistance.

Mr. Booth said there was a great disposition on the part of the large towns to monopolize all the business—self-righteousness was not altogether personal. He believed that much would be saved to the widow and the fatherless by the passage of the bill; or if it cost more, as the gentleman from New Milford intimated, the people had rather do their business at home than abroad. He hoped the motion for striking out would not pass.

Mr. Ives was opposed to striking out. He wanted a probate office nearer home. He had often been to the office of probate in the district to which he belonged during the last five years, but had found the judge at home but once during that time.

Mr. Griswold was utterly opposed to the policy of multiplying probate districts. No man on the floor would deny the importance of the office, and that it should be respected by the people. If the emolument of the office are but 25 or 50 dollars a year, no man would accept it, though whose hands he should like to pass, living or dying, as another gentleman had remarked. As to the proposition of the gentleman from Canterbury, that the election of judges of probate should go to the people, Mr. G. said an alteration of the constitution would be necessary before such a method could be adopted. He was not conscious that in opposing the bill, he was withholding from the people their rights. He hoped the motion for striking out would be carried.

Mr. Judson said, the article of the constitution alluded to by the gentleman from Farmington, speaks of judicial officers. Judges of probate are not judicial, but ministerial officers.

Motion for striking out the first section carried: yeas 111—nays 83. The bill, of course, was lost.

Thursday Morning, May 14.

Prayer by Rev. Bishop Brownell.

PETITIONS.

Of Ira Hooker and others, inhabitants of Bristol, or a Probate District; referred to the committee on New Towns.

Of inhabitants of Colchester respecting the removal of Courts in Norwich; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Of J. Sturges and others, for an act of incorporation; referred to the committee on banks.

Of Windham and Coventry Turnpike Company against the town of Plainfield; referred to the committee on roads.

Of persons in the 6th Brigade of Connecticut Militia against the election of Charles F. Sedgwick, Esq., as Brigadier General.

DISTRICTING.

The report of the Committee on Districting was taken up. The committee reported the three following resolutions.

1. That it is the opinion of the house that there should be as many districts as senators.

2. That there should be twenty-one districts.

3. That each of the five larger Counties shall have three, and each of the two smaller ones two districts. On motion of Mr. Fairchild the resolutions were considered separately.

Mr. Fairchild remarked that the committee discussed the subject fully and freely, and were almost unanimously in favour of single districts. He thought the people would take a greater interest in the elections, and that better men would generally be elected if this method were adopted, than if there were eight districts.

Mr. Bronson did not know how the house would vote on this subject. He was always loth to express an opinion on the floor or by his vote upon an abstract proposition. Many things were plausible in theory which were not so good in practice. Before he expressed an opinion on the propriety of single or county districts, he wished to see details; this would assist him in coming to a result. When the members saw where their own towns were placed they would be enabled to say yes or no to the question now before the house. There may be good reasons for small districts, and there may be reasons for large ones.

The passage of the resolution may get the committee and the house into an unhappy dilemma. He concluded by moving a recommitment of the resolutions to a select committee.

Mr. Darling hoped the bill would not be indefinitely postponed. He was not, however, in favour of the bill. The practice handed down from our forefathers, of setting apart seasons of thanksgivings &c. he hoped would be continued. But he thought there might be some alteration in the law that would better insure the observance of these days. Service labour and recreation are prohibited. One part of the law was executed but the other was not. It is an almost universal practice to spend thanksgiving days in recreation, and he hoped some method would be devised to enforce the execution of the law as it respects this part of the prohibition.

After a few remarks from other gentlemen, the motion for indefinite postponement was carried.

Petition of the Medical Society in Connecticut for a law respecting the licensing of apothecaries, referred to a select committee.

Friday Morning, May 15.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. —.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee to receive military returns, reported against the petition of R. Lee and others. Report accepted.

The committee on Divorce reported in favour of granting the prayer of the petition of Sidney Eggleston against Sarah Eggleston, and of Eliza Baxter against Samuel Baxter, for divorces. Report accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Henry Howard, reported in favour of granting the prayer of the petition. Report not accepted.

The committee on the petition of J. R. Stetson, reported favourably. The resolution accompanying the report being for money from the treasury, was read once and laid on the table.

The committee on new towns, reported unfavourably on the petition of the inhabitants of New Preston, of Scotland, and Willimantic. Reports accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the Baptist Convention, reported in favour of granting the prayer of the petition. Accepted.

The committee on New Towns, &c. reported in favour of granting the petition of the Mayor, &c. of Middletown, for an alteration in their charter. Accepted.

#### BILLS.

Bill that so much of the act passed in 1827, which provides that the Militia of this State do regimental duty once in two years, as relates to the Infantry and Cavalry, be repealed, read the second time, referred to the Committee on the Militia laws.

Bill, repealing a part of the act of 1828, which relates to the choice of regimental officers, referred to the committee on the Militia laws.

Bill, for an alteration in the charter of Tolland County Bank, read a second time.

Bill, to constitute Cheshire and Prospect, a Probate District, referred to the Committee on New Towns.

Bill, respecting the removal of machinery in factories in case of failure, read once.

Resolution from the Senate, on the petition of Israel Perkins, authorizing the sale of certain lands in the town of Woodbridge, passed.

Report of the Quarter Master General, laid upon the table.

The Speaker announced the following committee:

On the petition of the Medical Society.—Messrs. J. Griswold, Todd, Avery, Hawley, S. F. Palmer, Sterling, Ingham, and Chapin.

#### Afternoon.

Petition of Thomas Bull, referred to a committee of one from a county.

Petition of the warden, &c. of the Episcopal Church, in Hartford, for an act of incorporation; referred to the committee on Banks.

Petition of Directors of the Minister's Association, to alter the time of holding their annual meetings, referred to the Committee on the petition of the Baptist Association.

Petition of the president, &c. of the Farmington Canal Company, for an alteration in law, and for a law regulating tolls, referred to the committee on Banks.

Petition of the Connecticut River Company, for aid, referred to the committee on Banks.

Petition of Shakers to be incorporated into a separate school district, referred to the committee on the School Fund.

Petition of Middlesex against other towns in Middlesex county, referred to joint committee of seven.

Committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Bridgeport, reported favourably, with a bill, which was three times read and passed.

Committee on the petition of N. Miller, and others, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Greenwich, to sell lands, reported favourably. Report accepted.

Report of the agents of the Eagle Bank, read.

The agents state, that since their last report, they have redeemed one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars of the paper then in circulation, and have cancelled about forty thousand dollars of the debt due Lynde Cattin, and that under the order of a Judge of the Superior Court, claims from holders of post notes and bills, were presented previous to the 1st of November, to the amount of \$20,557. The petition of T. D. Hindale, for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, was granted by the Superior Court in Middlesex County in October last, and commissioners appointed, who met at New Haven, in November, when the petitioners appeared before them to make a disclosure and surrender their property. After several days examination, an adjournment took place at the request of the petitioners, to the 2d of June next. From the disclosures already made, very little is expected from their effects towards satisfying the claims of the Bank. The claims of the bank against Norman Dexter amounted to upwards of \$300,000, for which, the bank are without any security. The claims against W. C. Holly are about \$60,000. A small part of this debt has been satisfied by levy upon bar iron and real estate, the title to which is, however, claimed by David Holly, and a suit is now pending to recover the same. Claims of indemnity against the late President and Cashier for mismanagement of the funds of the bank, have been settled. The committee state, that it is not in their power to state when this unfortunate concern will be closed. The fact, that several of the Judges of the Superior Court are interested in the concerns of the bank, caused some delay in business before the Court. The indebtedness of the bank is about \$780,000; the means for discharging which are real estate, &c. to the amount of about \$50,000. The debts due the bank from the three principal debtors already mentioned, and others, are about \$120,000.

Mr. Judson said, before the report was accepted, he wished to ask the agents one question—whether they were paid by the year, or by the job? Other banks that have failed have had their concern closed up in a few months, but these agents had been employed for several years, and if this report was accepted, a bill must be passed to-morrow to continue them in their employment another year. If the agents are neglecting their duty, (as he believed) it should be known. Who the agents were, he did not know—they might be his personal friends. He wished some measures devised to bring this business to a close; and for the present, moved that the report be laid upon the table for the inspection of the members. Report accordingly laid upon the table.

Resolution by Mr. Judson, for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expenses attending the military parades on Election days, and into the expediency of abolishing the same, passed.

Resolutions, appointing Bennett Bronson Chief Judge, and Noyes Darling, and Jared Bassett, associate Judges, of the County Court, for New Haven

county; also appointing Wm. Elliot Judge of Probate for Guilford district, passed.

Resolution to add one from a county, to the committee on agriculture, passed.

Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous liquors, referred to a committee of one from a county.

Bill for the support of paupers, providing that relations, whose duty it is to support paupers, shall be liable for expense, read once.

Bill to repeal certain statutes exempting females from imprisonment for debt, read a third time.

Mr. Gray said it took five or six years to get the law through the house, and he hoped the legislature would not repeat it until sufficient time had been given to prove its efficacy. He moved an indefinite postponement of the bill under consideration.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Woodruff and Gray in favour, and from Messrs. S. H. Miller and —— against indefinite postponement, the motion was lost and the bill passed.

Bill introduced by Mr. Bronson, concerning fences, read a third time.

Mr. Phelps proposed an amendment to strike out the word *four*, and insert *five*; so that all fences should be five rails high.

On motion of Mr. Judson, the bill with the proposed amendment, were referred to the committee on agriculture.

Saturday, May 16.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Roswell Brainerd, reported a bill in favour of increasing the toll of Haddam Ferry.

The following committees were appointed:

On the bill regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, Messrs. Foot, Roberts, Hyde, Kingsbury, Ackley, Cooper, and White.

On the petition of Thomas Bull. Messrs. Dixon, Bronson, Gregory, Lyon, P. Milner, E. Jackson, and Kingsley.

On Agriculture. In addition to a former committee, Prudden, Faxon, Baldwin, Mason, Morris, E. Jackson, and Glazier.

Petition of inhabitants of Farmington, and of M. Foote, for New Towns, referred to the committee on New Towns.

On Daniel Pitkin, against Hartford Bridge Company, referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

Or John Bodkin, formerly a prisoner, to be restored to privileges, referred to a select committee.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the town of Woodbridge reported that it is not expedient to pass any general law on the subject of selecting highways. They recommended certain specific resolutions on the subject, which were read and laid on the table.

The House adjourned to Monday afternoon.

We copied an article from a London paper, a few days since, relative to a quarrel that had taken place at Mahon between some French and American sailors, in which a French midshipman was killed. In the Paris *Journal des Debats* of the 26th ult. we find the following article on this subject, copied from the *Aviso de Toulon*—[N. Y. Gaz.]

"Scenes, the result of which we cannot but deplore, without being able to assign any plausible cause, have taken place at Mahon, between the crews of the French and American vessels. The latter several times attacked the crews of the corvette *La Ponone*, and brig *Faune*. The Americans always presented themselves in superior numbers, armed with clubs, &c. They attacked the French even in the houses, and were frequently repulsed. A number of Americans subsequently assembled at Villa Carlos, (two miles from Mahon) and there attacked at different times the sailors attached to the brig *Faune*, and M. Mignard, a midshipman, was killed. The impunity with which they made their first attacks, doubtless encouraged the Americans, and we cannot but regret the conduct of their superiors, who did not take any measures to prevent these quarrels. The conduct of these men has excited the indignation of the inhabitants of Mahon, and we hope that the French sailors were in no case the aggressors, and solely acted on the defensive. Several sailors of both nations were killed, and a great number were seriously wounded. We refrain for the present, from making such observations as this occurrence suggests. The French navy has lost one of its most promising officers—the victim of a cowardly assassin. The guilty will no doubt be discovered and punished. The American frigate *Java* is now in our port, and we understand her commander is about to repair to Paris to explain the affair."

In addition to the above, the Paris *Monitor* states that the guilty have been delivered up to justice.

**Earthquake in Spain.**—A dreadful earthquake had been felt in Spain on the 21st ult. In the province of Murcia, it was attended with the most melancholy consequences. In Murcia itself not one of the churches but what was considerably damaged; and many houses were also damaged. The number killed and wounded by this awful convulsion of nature is described as immense. In one village alone 400

## POETRY.

From the Columbian Star.

## DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

<sup>14</sup> And they all wept sore—sorrowing most of all for the words that he spake, that they should see his face no more ; and they all accompanied him to the ship."

From whence these emotions of heart ?  
These blendings of comfort with pain ?  
Dear Brethren, just come to depart ;  
Shall we ne'er more behold you again ?

O yes, we shall meet you above,  
Where Jesus has gone to prepare,  
Before us, those mansions of love  
He promised his children should share !

But during our pilgrimage stay,  
How pleasant, refreshing and sweet,  
While wand'ring the wilderness way,  
With brethren so precious to meet !

For dear is the presence of those,  
And precious the accents that fall,  
From the seraph touched lips which disclose  
The way of Salvation to all.

For beauteous the Lord has declared,  
The feet of his servants to be ;  
Who preach the salvation prepared,  
For such as the Spirit shall free.

Dear Brother so soon to depart,  
From home and thy own native shore ;  
May the love of the Lord fill thy heart,  
Thy cup with rich blessings run o'er !

Nor faint at the sight of the cross,  
The Master sees meet thou shouldest bear ;  
But all things, count tinsel and dross,  
For Jesus whose servant you are.

And may Barmah a bethel be found,  
By our sister so willing to share,  
The duties that cluster her round,  
Nor Boehm be realized there.

And may the blest Spirit attend  
Our brother that turns to the west ;  
O may he, the Indian man's friend,  
With blessing on blessing be blest ;

When he journeys his pathway along,  
And Hosanna resound as he goes ;  
May thousands re-echo the song,  
And the wilderness bloom as the rose.

Go all, then, dear brethren, and blow  
The trump of the Gospel around ;  
May blessings attend where you go,  
And you with the faithful be found !

But, Oh precious circle of love,  
We need as we see you depart ;  
The hope of uniting above ;  
To soften the pang of the heart.

From the Episodal Watchman.

## “WATCH YE.”—MARK, xiv. 38.

When Summer decks thy path with flowers,  
And pleasure's smile is sweetest ;  
When not a cloud above thee lours,  
And sunshine leads thy happy hours,

Thy happiest and thy fleetest ;  
O ! watch thou then, lest pleasure's smile  
Thy spirit of its hope beguile.

When round thee gathering storms are nigh,  
And grief thy days hath shaded ;  
When earthly joys bloom but to die,  
And tears suffice thy weeping eye,

And hope's bright bow hath faded ;  
O ! watch thou then, lest anxious care  
Invade thy heart, and rankle there.

Through all life's scenes—through weal and woe,  
Through days of mirth and sadness,  
Where thy wandering footsteps go—  
Oh ! think how transient here below

Thy sorrow and thy gladness :

And watch thou always, lest thou stray

From Him who points thy heavenward way.

LATIMER.

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

## THEY ARE NOT THERE !

They are not there ! where once their feet  
Light answer to the music beat ;

Where their young voices sweetly breathed,  
And fragrant flowers they lightly wreathed.

Still flows the nightingale's sweet song ;  
Still trail the vine's green shoots along ;

Still are the sunny blossoms fair ;—  
But they who loved them are not there !

They are not there ! by the lone fount,  
That once they loved at eve to haunt ;

Where, when the day-star brightly set,  
Beside the silver waves, they met.

Still lightly glides the quiet stream ;  
Still o'er it falls the soft moon-beam ;—

But they who used their biles to share  
With loved hearts by it, are not there !

They are not there ! by the dear heart,  
That once held their harmless mirth ;

Where, through their joy came no vain fear,  
And o'er their smiles no darkening tear.

It burns not now a beacon star ;  
'Tis cold and fearless, as they are ;

Where is the glow it used to wear ?  
'Tis felt no more—they are not there !

Where are they, then ?—oh ! past away,

Like blossoms withered in a day !  
Or, as the waves go swiftly by,

Or, as the lightnings leave the sky.

But still there is a land of rest :  
Still hath it room for many a guest ;

Still is it free from strife and care ;—  
And 'tis our hope that they are there !

From the New England Palladium.

## MARY'S TEARS.

When the repentant Mary came,  
And knelt at Jesus' feet,

Weight'd down by sorrow, sin, and shame,  
And pour'd the precious sweet—

The tears of penitence bedew'd  
The humble mourner's eye ;

Her contrite grief her Maker view'd,  
And register'd it on high.

She at her Saviour's footstool bent,  
And humbly knelt to pray ;

God saw her heart—forgiveness sent—  
And wiped her sins away.

Ye who by sin have been misled  
From the bright way to heaven,

And would again its pathway tread,  
And wish to be forgiven—

Do not upon the sacred shrine,  
Your glittering off rings heap,

As if your gems were things divine  
But like the suppliant weep.

O ! may the storms of sorrow raise  
Your wandering thoughts to heaven ;

May you, like Mary, kneel and praise,  
Like Mary—be forgiven.

From Dick's Philosophy of a Future State.

## OBJECT OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

In order to avoid misconception, and a confusion of thought on this subject, it may not be improper, in the first place, to define and illustrate what is meant by the term *Science*.

Science, in its most general acceptation, denotes knowledge of every description ; in a more restricted sense, it denotes that species of knowledge which is acquired chiefly by the exercise of the human faculties ; and in a still more restricted sense, it denotes that systematic species of knowledge which consists of rule and order, —such as geometry, arithmetic, algebra, natural philosophy, geography, astronomy, chemistry, mineralogy and botany.—In the observations which follow, the term may be taken in any one of these senses ; but particularly in the last, which is the most common and appropriate meaning. By means of scientific investigation, the powers of the human mind have been wonderfully strengthened and expanded, and our knowledge of the operations of the Creator extensively enlarged. Science has enabled us to transport ourselves from one continent to another, to steer our course through the pathless ocean, and to survey all the variety of scenery which the terraqueous globe displays ; it has taught us to mount upwards to the region of the clouds, and to penetrate into the bowels of the earth, to explore the changes which the earth has undergone since the period of its creation. It has laid open to our view the nature and constitution of the atmosphere, the principles of which it is composed, and its agency in supporting fire and flame, and vegetable and animal life. On the principles which science has established, we have been enabled to ascertain the distances of many of the heavenly bodies, to compute their magnitudes, and to determine the periods of their revolutions ; and by means of the instruments it has invented, we have been enabled to take a nearer survey of distant worlds—to contemplate new wonders of creating power in regions of the sky which lie far beyond the utmost stretch of unassisted eye,—and to explore those invisible regions, where myriads of living beings are concentrated within the compass of a visible point.—In consequence of such discoveries, we have been enabled to acquire more clear and ample conceptions of the amazing energies of omnipotence, of the inscrutable depths of infinite wisdom, of the overruling providence of the Almighty, of the benevolent care he exercises over all his creatures, and of the unlimited extent of those dominions over which he eternally presides.

The *faculties* by which man has been enabled to make the discoveries to which I have alluded, were implanted in his constitution by the hand of his Creator ; and the *objects* on which these faculties are exercised, are the works of the Creator, which, the more minutely they are investigated, the more strikingly do they display the glory of his character and perfections. Consequently, it must have been the intention of the Creator that man should employ the powers he has given him in scientific researches ; otherwise, he would neither have endowed him with such noble faculties, nor have opened to his view so large a portion of his empire. Scientific investigations, therefore, are to be considered as nothing less than inquiries into the plans and operations of the Eternal, in order to unfold the attributes of his nature, his providential procedure in the government of his creatures, and the laws by which he directs the movements of universal nature. It is true, indeed, that every one who calls himself a philosopher may not keep this end in view in the prosecution of scientific acquirements. He may perhaps be actuated merely by a principle of curiosity, by a love of worldly gain, or by a desire to acquire reputation among the learned by the discoveries he may bring to light, just in the same way as some theologians are actuated in prosecuting the study of the Christian system. But the discoveries which have been made by such persons, are, notwithstanding, real developments of the plans of the Deity, and open to a devout mind a more expansive view of the power, wisdom, and benevolence of Him who is “wonderful in council, and excellent in working.” It is our own fault if we do not derive useful instruction from the investigations and discoveries of philosophy ; it is owing to our want of intelligence to discriminate between the experiments of men, and the operations of God, and to the want of that reverence, humility, and devotion, which ought to accompany us in all our studies and contemplations of nature. Science, therefore, from whatever motives it may be prosecuted, is, in effect, and in reality, an *enquiry after God* : it is the study of angels and other superior intelligences ; and we cannot suppose there is a holy being throughout the universe that is not employed, in one mode or another, in scientific research and investigation ; unless we can suppose that there are moral intelligences who are insensible to the displays of the Divine glory, and altogether indifferent, whether or not they make progress in the knowledge of their Creator.

## VARIETY.

REVIVALS IN EUROPE.—The outpourings of the Spirit in America, engage unceasing and strong attention across the Atlantic, on the continent as well as in England ; and in the latter kingdom, meetings have been held, which are regularly maintained in various places, where prayers are offered with great fervour for the renewing influence of the Spirit. Tokens of Divine favor have been evidently manifested. In Wales, the Lord has made great displays of his power and grace among different denominations, particularly Independents and Baptists.—*Bapt. Register.*

REVIVAL IN PRESTON.—We understand that a revival commenced last October, in the First Society in Preston, Conn. under the pastoral care of Rev. Augustus B. Collins. The number of hopeful converts is from fifty to sixty. Thirty-two have recently been added to the church. The revival appears to be still advancing.—*Conn. Obs.*

## EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

All teachers of schools in Prussia are educated to their work. They are required to pass through a prescribed course of instruction and discipline, and a strict examination as to their mental and moral qualifications.

The country is divided into districts, and each district is assessed for the support of its school. Every parent is required to send his children under pain of fine or imprisonment.—This law extends to Jews, Protestants, and Catholics.

Religious instruction is also very thorough in that country ; so thorough, that Professor Hodge, of the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary, (who has recently travelled through it, and to whose lately published “Lecture,” we are indebted for these valuable facts,) states that he “never met a poor boy selling matches in the streets, (and I made several experiments of the kind,) who could not answer any common question on the historical parts of the Old and New Testaments. And one of the school commissioners of Halle, (a town containing twenty-four or twenty-six thousand inhabitants,) told me that a recent investigation led to the discovery of only fifty or sixty children who had hitherto neglected to attend the schools.”

On the subject of religious education, Prof. H. remarks that

“Experience has taught that no instrument is better adapted to the education of children than the *Bible*. It calls into exercise all their faculties, interests their feelings, and cultivates their moral powers. This truth is so obvious, that in the country of which we have been speaking, men who have no regard for the *Bible* as the word of God, on mere philosophical principles, urge its being made the great instrument in the education of the young. How different would be the state of Christendom, had Christians taught their children the *Bible* as faithfully as Mussulmans have taught the *Koran*.—*lb.*

From the Sunday School Magazine.

## EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.

There are in the state of New-York, exclusive of the cities of New York and Albany, 449,113 children between the ages of five and fifteen. The number of pupils in the common schools, is 468,205, exclusive of those two cities. The returns are said to be complete from every town in the state, and not less than 46,000 officers are concerned in administering the system. In the sixteen counties embraced by the *Western Sunday School Union*, the Visitation informs us, there are 160,684 children between five and fifteen ; 174,977 pupils in common schools, and 47,000 in Sunday-schools.

PAPISTS IN MISSOURI.—A highly valued correspondent in Missouri writes, under date of March 9 : “The Jesuits are making rapid strides here in their usual way, building chapels, school-houses, and establishing nunneries. Large contributions, by Protestant people, or those who had been educated as such, are made to erect those buildings, and many are sending their children to these schools, and the Jesuits are sending forth their young priests as missionaries.—*Home Missionary.*

GREENLAND.—Letters from the Greenland Mission of the United Brethren, of June last, say :—At Lichtenau the grace of God had been very manifest in the congregation, not only on particular days, but during the whole year in general. Twelve adult heathen had been baptized, the congregation now consisting of 638 baptized, and 30 unbaptized persons ; 251 are communicants. The new establishment at Fredericksdal comprised at the close of the year 1827, 298 persons, of whom 63 were not yet baptized. On the 10th of May 1828, that holy rite was administered to 19 adults. Fourteen persons had recently obtained leave to live at Fredericksdal. The evident grace of God, prevalent among this flock, encourages the missionaries to spare no pains to be useful. It is delightful to see how the knowledge of the word of God is increasing among this hitherto ignorant people, especially by means of their zeal in reading.

LABRADOR.—The missionaries of the United Brethren at Okkak, say : At this station the testimony of salvation in Christ had been most powerfully operative during the past year, and the earnest desire which the Esquimaux displayed in their conduct during their Summer dispersion, to approve themselves through the grace of God not only hearers but doers of the divine word, filled the hearts of our missionaries with grateful joy, and afforded them unspeakable encouragement. No less than 31 heathen had recently come to live at Okkak, which congregation comprised 357 persons, 110 of whom are communicants.—*N. Y. Observer.*

REJECTED ADDRESSES.—Being at an evening meeting not long since, in a quite populous village in this State, I saw a very well dressed, gentle looking young man, at the close of the meeting, approach several young ladies of high respectability ; he was profoundly respectful, and advanced to offer them his hand, and, I suppose, his services to attend them home. As he approached, they deliberately turned away from him, refusing to meet his proffered salutation. This circumstance excited no little surprise, and after I arrived at my lodgings I inquired the cause of this novel course of conduct. I was informed that the young gentleman, though of respectable connexions and good standing in society, had fallen into habits of intemperance, and, to retrieve his character had joined a Temperance Society ; but not having moral courage enough to resist the temptation to tipple, he had withdrawn his name from the list of members.—*Vermont Chron.*

## SUBJECT OF MEDITATION.

“Knowledge has received an impulse which no power, less than that which carried back the shadow on the dial of Ahaz, can withstand. Its influence will evidently soon be felt in every portion of the world ; and whether for evil or for good, must constitute at last an agent of high importance, amongst the elements of human happiness or misery.”

## STUPENDOUS WATERFALL.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal mentions, on the authority of Dr. Christie, an enterprising traveller, who visited Hindostan in 1826, a waterfall, situated in the district of Darwar, in the Southern Maratta country, about latitude 18 degrees 20 minutes North, and longitude 75 East. Its name is Garsippa.

Upon approaching the falls, you emerge from a thick wood, and come suddenly upon the river, gliding gently among confused masses of rock. A few steps more, over huge blocks of granite, bring you to the brink of a fearful chasm, rocky, bare and black ; down into which you look to the depth of a thousand feet ! Over its sides rush the different branches of the river, the largest stretching in one huge pillar of white foam, to the bottom. The waters are at the bottom, by the force of their fall, projected far out in straight lines ; and at some distance below the falls, form a thin cloud of white vapour, which rises high above the surrounding forest. The sides of the chasm are formed by slanting strata of rock, the regularity of which presents a striking contrast to the tumultuous waters, the broken, detached masses of stone, and the soft tint of the crowning woods.

“The effect of all these objects rushing at once upon the sight, is awfully sublime. The spectator is generally forced to retire after the first view of them, in order gradually to familiarize himself with their features ; for the feelings which he experiences upon this sudden contemplation amounts almost to pain.

“The chasm is somewhat of an elliptical form, at its narrowest and deepest part is the principal fall ; and over its sides, smaller branches of the river and little rills are precipitated and almost dissipated in spray before they reach the bottom. The width of the river at the precipice does not much exceed fifty or sixty feet, but it contains a very large body of water.

“The falls can only be seen from above, for the precipices on both sides of the river afford no path to admit of a descent. The spectator can very easily, and with great safety, look down into the chasm to its very bottom. Some large plates of gneiss project, in an inclined position, from its edge ; so that by laying himself flat upon one of these, he can stretch his head considerably beyond the brink of the precipice.”

## BE ON YOUR GUARD.

Present appearances indicate, that the next four years will be a period of violent party strife. As people, we have gone so far into the practice of neglecting moral considerations, and deciding every question upon the principles of mere expediency, that, as a punishment, we are left to suffer the natural effects of our own wicked doings. The objects for which parties are to be kept up, are to be effected as similar objects always are—chiefly through the press. The newspapers are to take sides and, as far as they can, make their readers think and feel, as the leaders of the parties wish. Too many of the conductors of our public journals regard such party drudgery as their “vocation,” in which, as Falstaff says, “it is no sin for a man to labor.”

“Though men of truth and honor, every where else, they feel when seated in the editorial chair, like the lawyer at the bar, entitled to say whatever may best subserve the cause they have undertaken to defend.

“Nor is this the worst evil with which we are to be visited for the next four years. A direct, combined, persevering effort is to be made, to excite and strengthen some of the worst passions of the human heart—to unfit men for their duty on earth, or for admission to heaven—to make them fit for hell ! Remember the contest which has just ended. After appeals to bad passions had been made,